

Rudstone. 1616.

A Prognostication
for the yeere of our Lord
GOD 1616.

Deduced from the Positions,
and variable mixtures of the
Rays of the sunne and
luminous bodies on this opa-
cous Globe of the Earth.

By *John Rudstone*, Mathe-
matician.

Whereunto are annexed many Tables,
and Directions, not heretofore pub-
lished by any.

Profitable and Delectable.

Imprinted at London for the
Compagnie of Stationers.

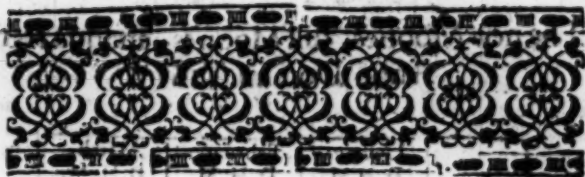
1616.

WILLIAM HOGUE

for the year of 1911-12

It was the first time that the British had been able to capture a German submarine in the Atlantic.

2001-01-01 to 2001-12-31



For the vse of such as shall trauaile
long journeys (or otherwise desirous to
fore-know the seasons and distinctions of the
dayes of the next year,) I haue added the Common
notes, moueable Feasts and aspects of the Moone for the
next year, with directions how to helpe thereof you may know
the Sundaies and Holy dayes moueable, and fixe, and place of
the Moone, and her changes, fulls, and other aspects, &c.

The common Notes and moueable Feasts for
the year 1617. being the first after
Leape year.

3	The golden number.	2
2	The circle of the Sun	2
3	The Epact.	23
15	The Roman Indiction.	15
E.	The Dominicall Letter.	A
2 of March.	Shrouesunday.	5 of February.
5 of March.	Thwednesday.	8 of February.
20 of April.	Easter day.	26 of March.
25 of May.	Rogation Sunday.	30 of April.
29 of May.	Ascension day.	4 of May.
8 of June.	Whitsunday.	14 of May.
30 of June.	Aduent Sunday.	3 of December.

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The new Moones, full Moones, and quarters,
Anno Domini. 1617.

	January. D. H. M.	February. D. H. M.	March. D. H. M.
First qu.	4. 5. 3. a	2. 3. 51 p	4. 4. 49 p
Full ☾	11. 6. 13. p	10. 1. 20. p	10. 11. 33. p
Last qu.	17. 7. 29. a	18. 3. 45. p	18. 2. 1. p
New ☽	27. 1. 0. a	25. 10. 17. a	26. 6. 55. a

	April. D. H. M.	May. D. H. M.	June. D. H. M.
First qu.	2. 7. 38. p	2. 11. 49. a	1. 4. 51. a
Full ☾	10. 11. 33. p	10. 1. 31. p	9. 1. 15. a
Last qu.	18. 2. 4. p	17. 6. 40. p	15. 10. 54. p
New ☽	25. 4. 55. a	24. 0. 44. p	22. 11. 18. p
		First quart.	30. 10. 3. p

	July. D. H. M.	August, D. H. M.	September. D. H. M.
Full ☾	9. 11. 11. a	6. 7. 44. p	5. 3. 33. a
Last qu.	15. 2. 49. a	13. 9. 50. a	11. 8. 0. p
New ☽	22. 11. 43. a	21. 2. 16. a	19. 6. 9. p
First qu.	30. 2. 34. p	29. 5. 51. a	25. 7. 0. a

	October. D. H. M.	November. D. H. M.	December. D. H. M.
Full ☾	4. 5. 15. a	2. 10. 9. p	2. 9. 48.
Last qu.	10. 7. 16. a	10. 2. 23. a	9. 10. 48.
New ☽	24. 5. 11. a	18. 6. 20. a	17. 11. 20.
First qu.	25. 8. 0. p	25. 5. 9. p	25. 1. 0.

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In the precedent Table the months are set at the head, the Aspects and changes of the Moone in the first marginall columne to the left hand, and the dayes, howers and minutes of such aspects, in the succeeding columnes to the right hand, with those letters A. and B. set after the said howers and minutes, signifying whether the changes of the Moone fall out before or after noone, A standing for Ante. or before noone, and B for Post. or after noone, as by the Table plainly appeareth: for Example, The next yeare 1617. I would know when the first quarter or full Moone shall happen in January: for resolution whereof, repairing to the former table, and finding the month at the head, and the said aspects of the Moone in the first marginall columne, to the left hand, I find against the first quarter north in the Margent in the next succeeding columne to the right hand these figures 4. 5. 3. denoting the said 1 quarter to happen the 4. day of January. the 5. hower, and 3. minute in the morning, for that it hath A set thereto signifying before noone. And for the full moone in like manner 11. 6. 13. P. shewing it to be upon the 11. day at 6. of the clocke, and 13. minutes after noone, for that it hath P set after it, which standeth for Post. signifying after noone.

Eclipses. 1616.

There will be 4. Eclipses presented to the view of the Earths Inhabitants. howbeit one onely viz. of the M will appeare vnto these parts which will beginne at 19. minutes after midnight, and be at her greatest obscuritie at 2. of the clocke, and 21. minutes, being then Eclipsed to the quantity of 14. points and one halfe, and end at 4. of the clocke and 4. minutes in the morning the 17 day of August.

Eclipses. 1617.

Of 5. Eclipses, one also and that of the Moone will appeare vnto vs in our Horizon, which will beginne at 5. of the clocke, and 50 minutes after noone, be at her greatest obscuritie at 7. of the clocke and 44. minutes, being then darkned to the quantity of 16. digits, and ending at 1. of the clocke and 36. minutes at night, the first day of August.

B 3 Instructions

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Instructions for the use of the precedent Notes and Tables.

The Dominicall Letter being had for the yeare 1617, in the Colonne of the Dominicall Letters noted in the Almanacke, for the yeare 1616, having found your Dominicall Letter for the yeare 1617, upon what daies you shall so find your Dominicall letter are Sundares, which having found you cannot be ignorant how the other week daies following doe happen. And for the holy daies fixed, they alwaies fall upon one and the same day of the moneth one year as another: But for the movable holidaies, & Festiuales, they are noted amongst the common notes of the yeare 1617.

Now how you may know by helpe of the Table of new Moones, Fulls, & quarters in what place the Moone is for every day the yeare 1617, you are to note that at the time of the new Moone, the Moone is in one and the same degree with the Sunne, at the Full in the opposite degree, and signe viz. in the 6. signe from the Sun, at the first quarter 3. signes in consequence from the Sun, and at the last quarter 3. signes in precedence: This being so, for that the place of the Sun may be readily had in the Almanacke, in regard that the day of the entrance of the Sunne into the signes is noted in the Almanacke, by reckoning for every day after the Suns entrance into any signe a degree, you shall have the degree, (the Sun is in very neere) of such signe, which place of the Sun being so readily found upon the time of any aspect of the moon noted, then if the Moone be in conjunction, that is, at her change, then is she in the same signe and degree with the Sunne: If at her full or opposition, in the opposite signe and degree: If at the quarters then in the same degree of the right signe from the Sun in precedence or consequence, as before is noted: for example, the 27 of January 1617, there happeneth a new Moone at 1. of the clocke in the morning, at which time I desire to know the place of the Moone, finding therefore the place of the Sun the same time, by reckoning so many degrees as passed from his entrance into the signe of Aquarius, which is noted that moneth to be upon the tenth day of January to the 27. day, the distance betwixt being 17 daies, sheweth that the Sunne is in the 17. degree of Aquarius. Now for that the Sunne and Moone are both in one and the same degree.

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gree and signe at the coniunction of new Moone, I conclude
 that the Moone is also in the 17. degree of Aquarius. In the
 same manner the full Moone happening the 11. day of Janua-
 ry at 6. of the clocke after noone, finding the place of the Sun
 thento bein the 1. degree of Aquarius, for that the Sun is noted
 to enter therinto but the day before. Therefore may I say
 the place of the Moone to be in the 1. degree of Leo the oppo-
 site, or 6. signs from Aquarius at the time of the full, viz. at 6.
 of the clocke after noone. Likewise the last quarter happening
 the 19. day at 12. of the clocke at night, at that time finding
 the place of the Sun in maner as before to be in the 9. degree
 of Leo for that it is the 9. day from the suns entrance into Aquar.
 I asserine that the place of the Moone is in the 9. degree of Scorpio,
 the third sign from the Sunne in precedence. By the like me-
 thod may I find the place of the Sun the first quarter. But if
 you would know the Moons place for any other time the same
 day, before or after the said times of her aspects, reckoning
 for every 2. howers 1. degree, you shall haue the place of the
 Moone without any great difference from the truth, which
 being so had upon the day of such aspects by reckoning 13
 degrees for every day before or after, you may come neare to
 the knowledge of her place in the Zodiacke. For Example,
 hauing found (in the manner as before) the place of the full
 Moone happening the 11. day of January at 6. of the clock to be
 then in the 1. degree of Leo, to know her place at high noone,
 for the 6. howers it hapeneth after noon, reckoning 3. degrees,
 and taking them from the 1. degree of Leo, bringeth me to
 the 28. degree of ♄, which is the place of the Moone at high
 noone the same day, to which adding 13. degrees, produceth
 the 11. degree of Leo, to be the place of the moone the 11. day
 of January, whereby you see that the place of the Moone
 may be had for any day of the Moneth indifferent neare the
 truth, farre more neare then by the rules of the Epact, &c.

A Prognostication

To know when the Moone will be South for any day of the years.

The age.	Her coming to South.
1 16	1 48
2 17	1 36
3 18	2 24
4 19	3 12
5 20	4 0
6 21	4 48
7 22	5 36
8 23	6 24
9 24	7 12
10 25	8 0
11 26	8 48
12 27	9 36
13 28	10 24
14 29	11 12
15 30	12 0

Find her age, that is how many days she is passed from change to the day required, with which enter this table in the Column under the Title of the age of the Moone, where having found the daies of her age right against it in the Column under the title of her coming South you shall have the hours and minutes of her coming South. For example, the eleventh of January 1616 the Moone is 3. daies old, which found in this Table in the Column under the Title of the age of the Moone right against it in the Column under the Title her coming South you shall find 1. 14. that is 1. of the clocke and 14. minutes, the time of her being South, which

is to be reckoned after noone: for from the change to the full she alwaies commeth to the South betwixt noone and midnight, But after the full, from after midnight to noone, else.

To know the Moones rising, setting, and staying.

Having found the Moone being South, by the Table above, going repaire to the 5. column of the Kalender, or Almanacke, where I have set downe the howers and minutes of the semidiurnall Arch or halfe length of the day, and there finding the said halfe length of the day against such signs and degree of the Sunne, as the Moone is in at your time given, you shall also have her semidiurnall arch or halfe quantity of her time of abode about the Horizon, which taken from the time of her coming South, before found, you shall have the time of her rising: and if you adde the said halfe quantity of the time of her abode about the Horizon to her coming South, you shall produce the time of her setting. And if you

Double

Double the said halfe quantity of her above above the Horizon, you shall have the whole time from her rising to her setting. For Example, the said 11. day of January she is found to be at South at 2. of the clocke 24. minutes after noone, at which time by the Rakenber she is found to be in the 10. degree of Pisces : (for at noone she was in the 9. degree of Pisces, to which adding one degree for 2 houres, as is before shewed, you shall have the 10. degree of Pisces,) finding therefore by the rules aforesaying when the Sun will be in the 10. degree of Pisces, which will be upon the 19. day of February, right against it in the 5. volume I find the fifth semidurnall arch, or halfe quantitie of the day to be 5 houres 21 minutes. which is also the halfe quantity of the time of the moones being above our Horizon, when she is in the tenth degree of Pisces, and therefore it being taken from the time of her coming South, sheweth the time of her rising to be at 9. of the clocke and 3. minutes in the morning, and by adding the said 5. houres and 21 minutes to the said 2. houres and 24. minutes the time of her being South, produced 7. of the clocke and 45. minutes for the time of her setting, which 5. houres 21. minutes her semidurnall arch being doubled giueth the time she continueth above the Horizon to be 10. houres, 42. minutes. Now for her shining, if you substract the time of Sunnes setting from the Moones setting during her increase, itelle in her decrease by taking the time of rising from the Sunnes, you shall haue the time of her shining. For Example, the said 11. day for that she is in her increase, I take the time of Sunnes setting before found 7. houres 45. minutes, and the remains viz. 3. hou. 35. minutes is the time of her shining.

To know the house of the night by the Moone
Having found by before at what time the Moone cometh South, take a Sundiall at what hower therein the shadow of the moone cometh, viz. at what hower before or after 12 in the dyall, for the true hower of the night, want or is past so much the time of her being South : for Example, the clearest day of January at night finding the shadow of the Moone to poynt in a Sun-diall at 4. houres before noone. I conclude it is 6. of the Clocke and 24. Minuts, for that it is 4. houres after her coming South, which was at 2. of the Clocke, and 24. minutes.

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**Abriefe Table shewing the times of tyde or
full Sea in all the principall Hauens in
or neere about England.**

	H.	M.
Dunbar, Southampton, Portsmouth, Millins.	07	00.
Fland. the Wyts, the Schec along the Swyne.	00	45.
Redban. Aberdeen. West end of the Fyre.	1	30.
Scarborough, Dunne, Tenet, Romney Ramkins.	2	15.
Dunne, St. Andrews, Liebone, Gilly, St. Lucas.	3	45.
Londo, Linnouth, Hartlepool, Galts, Wysey Portugal.	4	30.
Barnick, Orend, Fount, Blankenboro.	5.	15.
Firth, Leith, Dunbar, Harbon.	6.	0.
Folmat, Garmier, Gentene, Linby.	6.	45.
Foy, Lyn, Humber, Weym, Dartmo, Antwerp.	7.	30.
Beckolt, London, Blymouth	8.	15.
Willow, Bridgewater.	9.	0.
Dordrecht, Deterpout, Harflu: the Hage	9.	45.
Hammerols, Dwell, Embden.	10.	30.
Denny, Gashet, Needles, Lux, Lenoy.	11	15.
Holene, Dover, Dartwich, Dartmo.		
Cahes, Colcho, Rye, Winchelsey.		

**Adding the houres abioyning to the Ports
in this Table contained, vnto the mones
comming South, produceth the time of
the tydes in the same Ports.**



**A Table shewing the beginnings, continuance,
and endings of the Raignes of the Kings of
England, since the Conquest, as also how long it
is since.**

The Kings names.	The yeere, D. day, they began their R.	The yeere, D. d. they Raign d.	since their R
William Con: W: Rufus:	1066 October 1 1087 Septem. 9	20 y. 11 m. 14 d. 12 y. 11 m. 17 d.	600 529
Henry I Stephen:	1100 August 1 1135 December 2	35 y. 4 m. 1 d. 18 y. 11 m. 18 d.	556 481
Henry 2 Richard 1	1154 October 25 1189 July 6	34 y. 9 m. 1 Day 9 y. 3 months	462 427
John Henry 3	1199 April 6 1216 October 19	17 y. 17 weekes 56 y. 1 month	417 400
Edward 1 Edward 2	1272 Nouem. 16 1327 July 7	34 y. 9 m. 9 daies 19 y. 7 m. 5 daies	344 309
Edward 3 Richard 2	1326 Janu. 21 1377 June 21	50 y. 5 m. 7 daies 22 y. 3 m. 14 daies	289 239
Henry 4 Henry 5	1399 Sep. 29 1412 March 20	13 y. 6 m. 3 daies 9 y. 5 m. 24 d.	217 203
Henry 6 Edward 4	1422 August 31 1460 March 4	38 y. 6 m. 8 daies 22 y. 5 m. 1 da.	194 155
Edward 5 Richard 3	1483 April 9 1483 Ianuarie 22	2 m. 18 d. 2 y. 8 m. 5 daies	133 133
Henry 7 Henry 8	1483 August 22 1509 April 22	25 y. 10 m. 2 da. 37 y. 10 m. 1 da.	125 407
Edward 6 Mary	1546 Ianuarie 28 1553 July 6	6 y. 5 m. 19 da. 5 y. 4 m. 25 da.	69 63
Mizabeth K. James.	1558 Nouember 17 1602 March 24	44 y. 4 mo. 15 d. After waiting 14 yeares.	58 58

The

A Prognostication.

The explication and vse of the former Table.

The Table consisteth of 4. Columns, whereof the first containeth the names of the Kings of England, the second the yerres, months, and dayes when they began their Raigne: the third, the yerres, months, and dayes they raigned, the fourth and last containeth the yerres since the said Kings began their Raigne, which is alwaies the end of the Raigne of the King next before.

The questions that may be made and resolued by the contents of this Table, viz. touching the Kings Raignes of England, are either where the yeare of our Lord is given, and the yeare of the kings Raigne required, or contrary wise the yeare of the Kings raigne given, and the yeare of our Lord desired: or else how many yeares it is since the yeare of our Lord, or the Kings Raigne propounded: all which are resolued thus. The first by taking the difference betwixt the yeare of our Lord given, and the next yeare of our Lord answering to the beginning of the Kings Raigne, for that difference will shew the yeare of the kings Raigne. As for Example. A Lease beareth date Anno Dom. 1317. The question is what yeare of what King it is: for resolution whereof, according to the former directions I find in the former Table what yeare of our Lord set at the beginning of a kings Raigne falleth next thereto, which here I find to be Anno Dom. 1307. which is set at the beginning of the Raigne of King Edward the 2. which subtracting from the yeare given, viz. 1617. there remaineth 10. shewing that it was dated the 10. yeare of King Edward the 2. The second question is answered by adding the yeares of the Kings Raigne, to the yeare of our Lord set at the beginning of his Raigne. For Example. If question were made what yeare of the Lord the 10. yeares of the Raigne of King Edward the 2. was, by adding 10. to 1307. set at the beginning of his raigne produceth 1317. for the yeare of our Lord. For the other two questions, viz. how long it is since a yeare of our Lord or a yeare of kings raigne is resolued by subtracting one yeare of our Lord from another: And since the yeare of the kings Raigne by taking so many lesse yeares then is set before in the said fourth and last Column of the Table againe.

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gainst the beginning of the kings Raigne. As for Example, of the first of the two questions, if I would know how long it hath been since the said yeare of our Lord 1317. by subtracting it from this present yeare 1616. there remaineth 299. yeares for the time since. Or else according to the second question, if the tenth yeare of the said Kings raigne be given to know how long it is since, you are to take tenne yeares from 309. let at the beginning of his raigne, and there remaine 299. giue the time since as before, so that by these directions the use of this table cannot but be very easie and commodious for the resolving of all questions of the dates of Deeds, Leases, or Charters, dated in any Kings Raigne since the Conquest.

Of the foure Quarters of the yeare, and first of Winter.

VV Inter quarter began the last yeare the 12 day of December at 41 minutes after one of the clocke in the morning, the Sun being then arrived to his greatest South obliquation, being now 23 degrees, 31 minutes causing thereby the shortest day, and being mounted but 15. degrees upon the Meridian, produceth little heate, whereby the yeare is come to his exhausted age, when all things are dead, consuming Dame Floras bounty conferred in the prime of the yeare. It is like to be very seasonable weather in the beginning of the quarter, till about the midst of the quarter, when it will prove very hard, stormy and boisterous, concluding with a pleasing serentine at his farewell.

Of the Spring.

This beginning with the Epoche of the yeares Revolution, viz. at Sols entrance into Aries being upon the 10. day of March, at 2. of the clocke, and 27 minutes in the morning, at what time the eye of the world being scited in the point of the Equator, causeth equall daies and nights throughout the world then being here elevated 38 degrees 27 minutes by his almightie Rayes, extracting forth the Treasury of Dame Ops to emmanle her in her richest robe of Flowers. The dispose of the weather in the beginning of this quarter will be somewhat moyst, and the end tempestuous, the rest very seasonable weather.

Of

A Prognostication.

Of Summer.

Summer beginning at Sols entering into Cancer being then at the highest pitch of his Meridian Elevation in our Horizon, viz. 62 degrees and 4 minutes by his greatest Arch of sunshine, causing the longest day and shortest night in the yeare, whose Rayes falling now most perpendicular vpon the surface of our Horizon becommeth thereby the most thick, producing the greatest heat in the yeare. In the beginning of this quarter the ayre will be very tempestuous, but for the rest very moderate weather.

Of Autumne.

Autumne beginneth the 12 day of September at 8 of the clock and 48. minutes after noone, the days then being equall throughout the world, when by his merittine warmth Sol allureth the Earth after her disburthening of her Summer fruits to a second Spring. The beginning of this quarter will prove very wet, and the rest hard and stormy.

Of Yeares, Moneths, Weekes, and dayes.

A Yeare is Poeticall viz. limited by the Cosmicall, Acronomicall, &c. rising of some notable fixed starre, viz. Atronomicall according to the course of the Sun viz. Moone in the Zodiacke: this againe is Solar or Lunar. The Solar also is Tropicall or Sydereall: Tropicall, is the time wherein the sun by her proper course percolueth himselfe through the Zodiack to the same Tropicall point, & containeth 365 daies 5. houres and 49 minutes well nigh. The Sydereall is the time wherein by his course he arriueth to the same fixed starre from whence he departed, and containeth 365 daies 6 houres and a halfe very neare. The yeare Lunar is also common, or Embolismall. Common, consistng of 354, Embolismall of 384 daies, the first being lesse then the other Solar yeare by 11. dayes, which is called the Epact, the other exceeding the Solar yeare 19. daies wherevpon it commeth that the Lunar yeare every third yeare hath 13. new Moones. Moneths are also Solar vsuall and Lunar: Solar is the space that the Sun continueth in one signe, and is meane of equated. The vsuall

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Asuall is the space of 30 or 31 Dayes, whereby Iulius Cæsar by the helpe of Sosigenes deuised the yeare into 12 parts or moneths, then constituting the leape yeares, and diuers other necessary distinctions or limits of the yeares which are used to this day. Lunar is fourefold, that is, of Peragracion, Apparition, Medicinall, and of Consecution. Peragracion, being of 27 days, and 7 howres &c. in which time the moone passeth through the Zodiacke. Apparition, the time of 4. weeks. Medicinall, of 26. daies. And of Consecution, being the time wherein she overtaketh the Sun after her departure from him being 29 daies and a halfe. A weeke is the space of 7 dayes. A day is Naturall, or Artificiall: Naturall of 24 howres, Artificiall from Sun rise to sun-set, an howre containeth 60 minuts, a Minute 60 seconds, a second 60 thirds. And here if I had had room (but the Printers confines our writing) I could haue conveniently answered diuers notes of time and Causes of diuers notable accidents, which both for the truth and consequence thereof would haue bene worthy the setting downe.

Sed velle, sat fir.

Astronomicall

A Prognostication.

Let not any blame the Moone being in the signe con-
cerning the part to bee Rheumatized, neither when ther of
the Sunne is afflicted by the malignantes. But the Moone or Sun happily affected by the benedict
and is settled in a good place of the heauen, in the moone after
Sun rise fasting, or after noone, after perfect digestion, the
eye temperate.

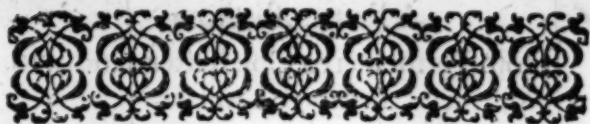
For the {	Flammaticque Melancholick Cholerick Sanguine	} The D in	{ Y or A. S or M. S or P. either of these.
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Again, Pouch from the 4 to the first quarter.
Middle age, from the first quarter to the Full.
Older age, from the full to the last quarter.
Old age, from the last quarter to the change.
In Spring or Harvest the D being not A neither neere the
or by a Day nor 12 houres, neither sleeping violently,
stirring violently, nor using Venery presently after it. But
note in cases of necessity these rules are not so strictly obser-
ved.

Prepare humors Comit Purge by needling Take Sitters Gargarize Stop Rhumes and fluxe Bath Purge w th Elect pills, or potios	} D being in } }	II A or M Y or P S or M Y or P S or M Y or P Y or P S or M
--	------------------------------	---

Comfort the vertues attractiue D being in Y or A Dige-
stion in P or A retentive S in or M expulsue in S and M
Plant inuereking in S or M Fell timber Moone decreasing
from June to Januarie Fell Coppice in the 4, cut vines in Fe-
bruary or March, D being in Y A. or P. Remoue Trees
the last 4 the Moone decreasing, sheare sheeps and cut hayre
the Moone increasing.

The



The Geographicall description of
waies from one notable Towne to ano-
ther, ouer all England, and thereby how
to trauell from any of them to the City
of London, set forth after a new
order, by A. H.

Note that the figures in the colwes vnder
this marke * is the distance of that towne
they stand against, from London, or from the
towne you are directed vnto.

From Yorketo London 150 miles.

From Yorke goe first to Tadcaster which is 8 miles.

		miles *			miles *
Thence to	Wentbridge	12	Thence to	Stilton	12
	Doncaster	7		Huntington	9
	Curford	18		Roydon	15
	Newmarket	10		Ware	13
	Grantham	10		Waltham	8
	Stanford	16		London	12
		69			

From Norwich to London 86 miles.

From Norwich go first vnto Wingham, which is 5 miles.

		miles *			miles *
Thence to	Acleborough	5	Thence to	Barkway	10
	Chertford	10		Duckridge	5
	Wickham sands	6		Ware	5
	Newmarket	10		Waltham	8
	Wickford bridge	10		London	12
		40			

C

From

A Prognostication.

From Yarmouth to Colchester, and so to
London, 92 miles.

		From Yarmouth go first to Lestiffe, 6 miles,			
		miles *			miles *
thence to	Blisbur	10 76	thence to	Reluedon	18 35
	Snap-budge	8 68		Chelmsford	10 25
	Wood-budge	6 62		Brent-wood	10 15
	Ipswich	7 55		London	15
	Colchester	12 43			

From Wallingham to London, 82 miles

		From Wallingham to Dickham, 12 miles, thence			
		miles *			
to	Brandonferry	10 60	}	London, as in Norwich way.	
	Newmarket	10 50			
	Whitford budge	10 40			

From Cocker mouth to Lancaster, and so
to London, 223 miles.

		First goe from Cocker mouth to Kilslike 6. miles,			
		miles *			miles *
thence to	Strocer	8 217	thence to	Conentry	8 82
	Kendall	14 203		Deuentry	14 74
	Burton	7 195		Cocester	10 60
	Lancaster	8 188		Stonistratford	6 50
	Preston	20 168		Buckhill	7 44
	Cligan	14 154		Dunstable	7 30
	Marinton	12 142		S. Albons	10 20
	New-castle	20 122		Barnet	10 10
	Litchfield	20 104		London	10
	Colehill	12 90			

So first to Belford, which is 12 miles.

		miles *			miles *
thence to	Antwicke	12 84	thence to	Darlington	14 34
	Worwic	12 72		Northalerton	10 24
	New-castle	12 60		Copcliffe	7 17
	Durham	12 48		Worke	17

Rudstone. 1616.

From Shrewesbury to Couentry, and so
to London, 126 miles.

From Shrewesbury goe to Watlingstreete 7 miles,

	miles *		miles *
thence to { Sheffnall	5 114 2	{ Meriden	10 85
{ Banningall	3 111	{ Couentry	4 82
{ Coluerhampton	5 106	{ London as in La-	
{ Breminham	20 96	{ cester-way.	

From Cambridge to London, 44 miles.

First go to Royston from Cambridge, 10 miles, thence

	miles *		miles *
to { Barkc-way	4 30	{ Waltham	8 12
{ Duckeridge	5 25	{ London	12
{ Clare	5 20		

From Oxford to London. 47. miles.

From Oxford go to Chatley-bridge, 5 miles, thence

	miles *		miles *
8 { Tetloworth	5 37	{ Beconsfield	5 12
{ Stoken-church	5 32	{ Arbridge	7 15
{ Wiccam	5 27	{ London	15

From Ludlow to worcester, and so to
London, 106 miles.

From Ludlow go to Tenbury, which is 5 miles.

	miles *		miles.
thence to { Worcester	16 35	{ Wiccam	20 27
{ Eufisham	12 73	{ Beconsfield	5 22
{ Chippingnopton	14 59	{ Arbridge	7 15
{ Allip	12 47	{ London	15

A Prognostication. From Carmarthen to London.

Go first to Laundonery, which is 20 miles, then
miles

S }	Belth	14	135	2 }	London, as in Lud- low way.
	Dreston	12	123		
	Worcester	26	85		

From S. Davids to Hereford and Gloucester,
and so to London. 210 miles.

From S. Davids go to Arford, 12 miles.

thence to	Carmarthen	24	174	thence to	Farington	10	56
	Newton	12	162		Abington	10	46
	Lanbury	10	152		Dorchester	5	41
	Brecknocke	16	136		Wenley	12	29
	Hay	10	126		Maidenhead	7	22
	Hereford	14	112		Colebrook	7	15
	Rossie	19	93		Hunslow	5	10
	Gloucester	12	81		London	10	
	Gloucester	15	66				

From Carnaruan to Chester, and so to
London, 207 miles.

Go first unto Cay, is 2 who * miles. 7*

thence to	Denbigh	11	162	thence to	Lichfield	18	102
	Alme	12	160		Colchill	12	90
	Chester	10	150		Coventry	8	82
	Wich	15	135		London, as in Cot- hermouth way.		
	Stowe	15	120				

From Bristow to London, 97 miles.

First go to Warfall which is 10 miles.

thence to	Chipnam	16	77	thence to	Reading	15	32
	Warleborough	15	62		Maidenhead	10	22
	Hungerford	8	54		Colebrook	7	15
	Newbury	7	47		London	15	

From

Rudstone 1616.

From Exceter to London, 138 miles.

Go first unto Honiton which is 12 miles.

	miles *		miles *
thence to Thard	10 116	thence to Basingstoke	16 39
{ Crookehozne	6 110	{ Wartherow	8 31
{ Sherbozne	10 100	{ Bagshot	8 23
{ Shaftsbury	12 88	{ Stanes	8 15
{ Oaksbury	18 70	{ London	15
{ Andewer	15 55		

From Douer to London 55 miles.

First go unto Canterbury which is 12 miles, thence

	miles *		miles *
to { Sittingbozne	12 32	{ Dartford	6 12
{ Rochester	8 23	{ London	12
{ Grauesend	5 18		

From Rye to London 48 miles

First go to Plumtwell which is 15 miles, thence

	miles *		miles
to { Tunbridge	11 23	{ London	15
{ Chyestow	7 15		

From Southampton to London 64 miles.

Go first unto Twissford which is 8 miles, thence

	miles *		miles *
to { Alford	8 48	{ Rippley	5 20
{ Alton	7 41	{ Cobham	5 15
{ Farnam	7 34	{ Kingston	5 10
{ Gifford	9 25	{ London	10

From Chichester to London, 50 miles.

Go first to Withurst, which is 7 miles, thence

	miles *		miles *
to { Chiddingfold	10 33	{ Cobham	5 15
{ Gifford	8 25	{ Kingston	5 10
{ Rippley	5 20	{ London	10

C 3

From

A Prognostication.

From Couentry to Oxford 44 miles:

First goe vnto Southam, 14 miles, thence
miles * miles

	3 }	Banbury	10 24	2 }	Oxford	6
		Woodstocke	14 6			

From Couentry to Cambridge, 46 miles

So first to Dunchurch, which is 8 miles, thence
miles * miles

	2 }	Southampton	10 28	2 }	S. Edes	8 10
		Digham-ferryes	10 18		Cambridge	10

From Bristow to Oxford, 48 miles.

So first vnto Saddington, 10 miles, thence
miles * miles

	2 }	Gloucester	12 26	2 }	Oxford	12
		Faringdon	14 12			

From Bristow to Shrewsbury, 70 miles.

First go to Amler, which is 8 miles, thence
miles * miles

	2 }	Dunmouth	10 52	2 }	Ludlow	8 20
		Hereford	12 40		Shrewsbury	20
		Lampeter	12 28			

There is another way to go to Shrewsbury from Bristow, as to Gloucester, Tewkesbury, Worcester, and Bridg-north, &c. but it is 17 miles further, and then you shall not ferry.

From Yorke to Shrewsbury, 103 miles.

So first to Wetherby, which is 7 miles,
miles * miles

	thence to	2 }	Oteley	13 83	thence to	2 }	Norwich	16 36
			Bradford	6 77			Becken-wood	9 26
			Halifax	6 71			Whitchurch	10 16
			Blackston-edge	6 65			Duce	4 12
			Roch-dale	6 59			Shrewsbury	12
			Manchester	51				8

From

Rudstone 1/6 1 6.

From Barwicke to Yorke, 108 miles.

Go first to Belford, which is 12 miles.

		miles*				miles*	
thence to	Antwicke	12	84	thence to	Darlington	14	34
	Worrit	12	72		Northalerton	10	24
	Newcastle	12	60		Topcliffe	7	17
	Durham	12	48		Pyke	17	

FINIS

